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HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1894.

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ARE PREPARED TO MANUFACTURE ANYTHING IN THEIR LINE.

Souvenir Spoons!

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EVERYTHING IN THE LATEST DESIGNS.

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Office: Over Bishop's Bank.

3692-1y

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—AND—

Agent to take Acknowledgments.

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FORT STREET, OPPOSITE WILDER & CO.'S

H. J. NOLTE, Proprietor.

First-class Lunches served with Tea, Coffee, Soda Water, Ginger Ale or Milk.

OPEN FROM 3 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.
Smokers' Requisites a specialty.

CITY -:- CARRIAGE -:- COMPANY

Corner King and Bethel Streets.

Carriages at all Hours!

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WHOLESALE GROCERS

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CONSOLIDATED

Soda Water Works Company, Limited

Esplanade, Corner Allen and Fort Sts.

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3710 1558-1y Agents.

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General Commission Agents

Cor. Fort and Queen sts., Honolulu.

Notice.

I HEREBY DECLARE MY INTENTION to contest and ask to have declared void the election held on the 29th day of October, 1894.
3848-2w HENRY KLEMME.

STRIKERS WALK INTO TOWN.

150 Japanese Field Hands Tramp Over the Pali From Kahuku.

MAKE A SORRY LOOKING LOT.

Wet, Cold and Hungry—Six Hours From Kaneohe—Mad Through and Through—Wanted a Luna Discharged—Their Ultimatum Was Unheeded—Details.

From 10 o'clock last night to 3 this morning an uneven procession of Japanese laborers occupied Nuuanu avenue from its head to Merchant street. These men out in the mud and wet and chill of the night were striking Kahuku plantation field hands. They walked thirty-eight miles over disorderly roads through a storm.

There were 150 men in the party led by seven agitators. They wanted to see Mr. Okkots, the chief inspector and then requested a hearing before Goro Narita, the Japanese Charge d'Affaires. These gentlemen declined to talk business until this morning. Early today Mr. Okkots will listen to the statement of grievances. Mr. Narita is averse to becoming involved in the affair and will avoid it if possible. He will do his full duty but will not act officially until it is quite necessary.

The column of strikers broke first at School street. The weary travelers sought friends and various Japanese hotels. They are quartered all over the town. These men were mad last night as men usually get. They were completely tired out, wet, cold and hungry. A fighting mood was on them and a very slight provocation would have caused them to riot. They complained most bitterly of treatment by the Kahuku management. They declared they had been abused outrageously, miserably housed, put on short fuel allowance and deprived of water. They said they were compelled to work day and night at times and forced to walk from the fields when trains were running. It is known here that the Kahuku camps are new and cottages comfortable, and the water supply second to none on the islands.

Some of the strikers brought all their property along. A few of them asserted they were going back to Japan to be soldiers. One fellow savagely remarked that he hoped to be in an army to come to the islands and ravage them from end to end.

Kahuku plantation is by the Pali road, thirty-eight miles from Honolulu. The strikers left there yesterday morning. Roads through Koolau are bad in the rainy season. It has been raining all over the district for five days. The column reached Kaneohe at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. They did not tell of their troubles along the route, but marched straight ahead. Lunch was taken at Waialeale. They were short of food there and were well-nigh starved on reaching Honolulu. Some of them had overcoats. A great many of them were wrapped in blankets. A number carried umbrellas. Part of them were armed with cane knives and clubs to resist arrest. They assert they will never return to Kahuku. Some women started out with the strikers, but went back. They could not stand the trip. It is a task that is trying to a strong team of horses.

Coming up the Pali many of the Japs became greatly discouraged, but were urged on by their leaders. Their clogs slipped on the stones and they fell and barked their knees. Most of them were barefooted coming into Honolulu. One stout fellow, who seemed able to travel indefinitely, had his trunk on his back. He was well at the head of the line, too. The best of them were fully six hours coming over from Kaneohe. There are probably some left along the line of march. To make the distance from Kahuku to Honolulu in a day is a feat for an athlete. It was very dark last night, and one of the commanders thought some of the battalion might have wandered off into the mountains.

Grimbaum & Co. are agents for Kahuku. Mr. C. Bolte, the head of the house, declined to give any information about the strike. Nothing could be learned from the manager. The telephone did not seem to be in working order. However, Mr. Bolte told the plantation's story to one of the Japanese officials and his version was repeated to an ADVERTISER reporter.

On Tuesday afternoon the trouble began. A Japanese and a Portuguese both to Kahuku men—had a fight. A luna separated them. It was claimed that the Jap was roughly handled. He appealed to the S. A. lawyers of his camp. They decided in short order that he had been shamefully maltreated. A committee called upon Manager Arneemann and demanded the instant dismissal of the luna. Mr. Arneemann investigated and concluded that the ultimatum would never do. Thereupon the seven wise men who had determined the merits of the case between the luna and the Sullivan-esque Jap, went to work in earnest. They tried to incite riot, but the laborers knew the plantation's head men were armed and did not care to go against six-shooters and rifles. The seven disturbers then presented the

scheme of a trip to Honolulu. The weather was good at this time and about 200 men said they would fall in line in the morning. About fifty weakened.

Warrants are out for the seven ring-leaders. It is believed that if they are taken from the body of the strikers and disciplined, the trouble will end. At best, the men will lose several days' work, and many of them will be ill from the trip.

There has been trouble with Japanese at Kahuku a couple of times before. On one occasion they stoned the office. There is an instance of a laborer cutting himself with a hoe and claiming to have been assaulted by a time-keeper.

A meeting of the Kahuku Company was held at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday morning. It was remarked during the day that perhaps the field hands were coming over to demand a share of dividends. Kahuku has developed into a fine property. It is the only real windward plantation on the island, both Waimanalo and Heaia being well protected. Kahuku is, in many ways, a model plantation. It has a fine mill, a splendid railway system, and one of the best pumping plants anywhere. Alex. Young was one of the projectors of the enterprise and selected the machinery. They have a good landing near Laiea. It is a comparatively new plantation. It is planned to cultivate much more land on the Kahuku ranch estate.

At the recent meeting of the Planters' Labor and Supply Company here, a very frank report was submitted by the committee on labor. Here is a quotation from the remarks on Japanese field labor:

"The disposition to strike is one which it is less difficult to account for than it is to control; the men are well treated and fairly dealt by, but notwithstanding this they never fail to seize on the smallest grievance, of a real or imaginary nature, to revolt and leave work, and it is a matter for regret that the facilities in the shape of free legal defense do much to promote appeals to the law courts on frivolous pretexts. The demagogic element among the laborers kindles and keeps alive an antagonistic sentiment against employers, which would be non-existent but for the efforts of the agitators, and when the specially retained counsel of the Japanese Government in open court justifies the most flagrant outrages by laborers—as was done in the course of the trial of some strikers from Ewa plantation in September last, the possibility of controlling the badly disposed among the laborers becomes a work of extreme difficulty. It is needless to state that such lawlessness and tendency to strike as that which is sometimes betrayed by the Japanese would not be tolerated in their own country, and would appear to have been bred of the comparative comfort in which they find themselves in this country. For this tendency to strike the only remedy possible is the introduction of some other class of labor to supplement the Japanese, and it is to be most earnestly hoped that this other class can be procured."

CROSS FIRE FROM GATLINGS.

These Pieces Have Been Placed on Pivots at Executive Building.

Command All Sides—Rapid-Firing and Deadly—Relics of the Kaimiloa—Steel Shields to be Used.

A marked change and a decided improvement has been made in the defenses at the Executive Building. Colonel Fisher has, for some time, been engaged in planning a different arrangement of artillery. The new distribution of the pieces was made yesterday. The gatlings, which are the most useful guns in the battery, are now set to the best possible advantage.

At one time these gatling guns were on the deck of the Kaimiloa. They were brought back from the southern edge of the Polynesian empire in good condition, and today are serviceable as ever. These gatling guns are the favorite city and riot field piece the world over. They are easily handled, rapid and deadly. They give either a direct or sweeping fire, and strike terror to a mob any time. The ammunition for a gatling gun is a 45-70 cartridge, the same as for a Springfield rifle. The recoil from a small arm is 170 pounds; from a gatling gun it is less.

Two gatling guns at the Executive Building are now mounted on pivots and tripods at the southeast and northwest corners. They are in the basement corridor, with the brass muzzles a few inches above the masonry parapet. Each gun is to have a heavy steel shield. Each piece commands two sides of the building, and a cross-fire may be produced. These guns were formerly mounted on the Executive Building porch, with some heavier pieces. The latter have been taken to the ground.

Details from E and F Companies man the gatling guns. They have been carefully trained, and are quite expert.

GERMAN MEASLES AT WAIHEA.

Dr. Alvarez Believes the Disease was Brought There from Honolulu.

ONE MORE JAPANESE DOCTOR.

Fluke Liver Bullocks—A Chinaman Wants to Vaccinate—Medicine for the Goto Treatment—Help for the Sisters on Molokai—A Question of Taxes.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, with President Smith in the chair. The meat inspector reported that 145 bullocks were slaughtered last week, thirty-five of which had fluke liver. The diseased animals were raised on this island.

A letter from Dr. Alvarez was read, in which he reported that several cases of German measles had developed at Waiheia, this island. One of the afflicted ones had died. The doctor was of the opinion that the disease had been brought from Honolulu.

Dr. M. Wakayama, a recent arrival applied for a license to practice medicine. On motion it was decided to have the applicant appear before the medical members of the board and be examined as to his qualifications.

President Smith announced that another shipment of Japanese medicine for use at the leper settlement had arrived. The bill amounted to a little over \$500. It was ordered paid. A brief letter was read from a Chinese named Muck Won Toe. He informed the board that he had treated small pox, and wanted permission to vaccinate people. He was denied the privilege.

Commissions were made out for Sheriff Andrews and his deputies to act as health agents on Maui. The commissions will be forwarded by the next mail.

While the members of the Board were at the settlement the leper band requested that they be furnished with an outfit of new instruments. The matter was mentioned yesterday but no action was taken.

The work of the Sisters at the settlement has been greatly increased during the past two years, and if the Mother Superior desires additional help the Board will permit it. A letter to that effect will be forwarded by the next mail. The Board offers to pay the traveling expenses of at least four Sisters, from their convent in Syracuse, New York, to this country.

A number of people at the settlement complain that the tax assessor had exacted the extra ten per cent. when they paid their dues to the Government. They claim that the official did not call until after the 1st of the present month, so they did not have an opportunity to pay before taxes were declared delinquent. President Smith stated that the money would be returned to them.

Dr. Wood, for the leprosy commission, appointed at the last meeting of the Board, made a partial report. The members had met and formulated plans. Thirteen cases, all youths, were selected during the recent visit. They will be brought to Honolulu and housed at Kalihii station. Comfortable apartments will be provided for the patients. A doctor will be selected to care for them.

YOUNG HAWAIIANS.

Their Institute Accepts Mrs. T. R. Foster's Offer of Her Hall.

Henry Smith was in the chair as usual at last evening's meeting of the Young Hawaiian Institute. They gathered at Y. M. C. A. hall, and there was a good attendance. Three applications for membership were received and sent to the committee.

A most gratifying report was received from the house committee. Mrs. T. R. Foster had placed the hall building on Nuuanu and Marine streets at the disposal of the society. This very generous offer was accepted, and an appropriate note of thanks will be sent to Mrs. Foster.

Last evening's meeting was the last that will be held in Y. M. C. A. hall. The Institute members feel under obligations to the Association people and passed resolutions to that effect. They volunteer at any time to assist in Y. M. C. A. entertainments. As there is considerable vocal and literary talent in the institute they will doubtless be called upon for the temperance concerts. The Young Hawaiians will always remember the Y. M. C. A. as their first home, as the original roof over their institute.

In their new hall the institute will have debates and listen to lectures. Occasionally a public entertainment will be given.